IRELAND AND AFRICA.

Governor Pope Hennessy's Opinions as a Governor and an Irishman.

British West African Expeditions to Aid Dr. Livingstone.

Why Islamism Outstrips Christianity Among the Blacks.

Inconsistency of Mr. Gladstone's Liberalism.

Conservative Reasons for His Failure.

Ireland's Wants and Irishmen's Capabilities-The "Home Rule" Movement.

The new Governor of the Bahamas, His Excelncy John Rope Hennessy, who is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, although a young man, has for a number of years taken a considerable part in British home and colonial politics. Soon after graduating from Trinity College, Dublin, and while e was practising as a junior barrister, he was osen to represent Kings county, Ireland, in the House of Commons. While serving his constituents there he procured the passage of several Poor law, so as to allow the rearing of destitute orphans and deserted children away om the baneful influences and associations to which youth of their kind had previously always seen subjected in the poorhouses. The results of this bill have been so beneficial that on his late departure from Cork for this country Mr. Hennessy that city. Governor Hennessy's Parliamentary pareer was ended by his appointment to the post of Governor of Labooan. Thence in 1871 he was transferred to the post of Governor-in-Chief the West African settlements, which sion he occupied when selected to be Governor of the Bahamas. In his previous executive positions Governor Hennessy has shown a rare degree of caution in dealing with political matters, and care to make himself familiar with the needs and capabilities of his colony. Knowing the above facts, and believing that Governor Hennessy had during his career become acquainted with many matters having interest for our public, a HERALD Hetel yesterday. The diplomate received the reporter cordially and announced his WILLINGNESS TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION

that would not trench upon necessarily secret mat-ters of State. Remembering that the Governor Africa, the reporter was reminded of Dr. Living-stone, and so began the interview by asking if any trepid missionary and explorer by expeditions from that portion of the African Continent to the

The Governor, in reply, said:—"Before my arrival on the coast Sir Arthur Kennedy, my prede-Leone, an expedition to open new routes for com-merce from the coast to the interior. The single impertant route, that known as the Port Loko one, had become unsafe through the predatory operations of the nomadic Hoo-boos. Those thievish Mohammedans cloak robbery with the exphemism of war upon pagans, and keep up a ceaseless turnoil. For more than robbery with the euphemism of war upon pagans, and keep up a ceaseless turmoil. For more than twenty years they have led a predatory life, having originally been driven to become nomads by the exactions of the Sultan of Timbo, whose subjects they were. They are

and are such intensely fanatical Mohammedans that their name of Hoeboos has been derived from a word which occurs twice in the first line of a hymn to the Prophet which they sung as they went out of the villages of Fuhta to begin a wandering life of thleving from the unblessed unbehevers. Well, the doings of these Hooboos made necessary a new and unrestricted commercial route from Faisha went, the doings of these noonoons made necessary a new and unrestricted commercial route from Falaba the most remote of the places that now send pro-ducts to the coast. Sir arthur accordingly had the expedition organized, and gave charge of it to Pro-fessor Blyden, who, by the way, though

expedition organized, and gave charge of it to Professor Blyden, who, by the way, though
is a fine general scholar, being versed in Latin, Greek, Arabic, and several of the modern languages. When I arrived at Freetown the expedition had been gone some time. Knowing the extreme anxiety in Europe to learn something of Dr. Livingstone, I immediately wrote to Professor Blyden to despatch messengers from the farthest point of his journey in quest of information about the great traveller, David Livingstone. But when the Professor received my message he flad already began his return march to the coast. His supplies were so reduced by the

EXTORTIONS OF NATIVE CHIEFS
through whose country he had been passing, that he felt he could not afford the means for the messengers, especially as he was returning by a second route and must have resources to respond to the demands of the chiefs along the way. Thus my desire to aid the scientific men and Dr. Livingstone, if possible, was baffled, while, at the same time, the indomitable Staniey was about to leave, in good condition, the Doctor, whom he had, some months before, found heart-sick and almost despairing of testing the theories he had formed as to the source of the Nile.

At the same time that I sent instructions to Professor.

At the same time that I sent instructions to Pro-fessor Blyden I also offered
A REWARD FOR ANY CERTAIN NEWS
Of Dr. Livingstone. The news of my action spread along the coast and I soon after received the fol-lowing note from Mr. Charles Livingstone, a brother of the Doctor and one of Her Majesty's Consuls:

STRAMBUR VOLL, SURBIL LANGE MC. 2018.

of the Doctor and one of Her Majesty's Consuls:—
Stramship Volta, Shrara Leonz, March 21, 1872.

Dark Shr—Will Your Excellency permit me to express my deep grantude for your considerate kinkness in offering a reward for any certain information from the interior regarding my brother, Dr. Livingstone. I have unshaken confidence that he will soon emerge from the darkness of the past few years.

His last letter, of 1869, written on borrowed paper, requesting the Nautical Almanac for 1871, shows that he and chapted being in an undiscovered country last year, probably at the Western Lake that he heard of, which may be the source of the Congo, Should he find it then easier to come down the Congo, he will touch here on his way home, and I am sure have great pleasure in thanking Your Excellency in person.

With much grantude, I remain, Your Excellency's obedient servant, CHABLES LIVINGSTONE.

SERKING LIVINGSTONE UP THE CONGO.

SERKING LIVINGSTONE UP THE CONGO.

"Were no other expeditions sent from the West Coast to search for Dr. Livingstone?"

"Yes, sir. Some time after the reception of the news of the discovery of Dr. Livingstone by Mr. Stanley a party was formed in Freetown to go up the Congo River from Loando, in the Portuguese territory, with the expectation of meeting the explorer descending that stream. The expedition was put under the command of Captain Grandy, and its expense was mainly borne by the Royal Geographical Society, as its design was to test Sir Henry Rawinson's theory that the watershed, which Dr. Livingstone was traversing with the Delief that it was that of the Nile, was really that of the Congo River.

"I contributed somewhat to the fitting out of the force, providing tents, &c., and a number of Kroomen or native porters. For my aid I received the thanks of the Geographical Society. When I left the coast the party had not returned, and I know mothing of the results of its search."

"Well, Governor, what were the beneficial results of Professor Blyden's expedition into the interior?"

"The discovery of an easier geographical causeway than the Port Loko route for the transmission

"Well, Governor, what were the beneficial results of Professor Blyden's expedition into the interior?"

"The discovery of an easier geographical causeway than the Port Loko route for the transmission of products to the coast was one. But that way is equally beset by

DANGERS FROM FLUNDERING TRIBES,
and those resulting from a continued war of almost thirty years' duration. Before it can be utilized the hostility between the Soosoo tribes and a warlike nation made up of the heterogeneous elements of escaped slaves and plunderers under the ban, must be aliayed. The latter complex nation was organized and is governed by

BILALI, A FORMER SLAVE

of Almamy Mummeh, chief of Kukuna. Twenty-eight years ago Bilail escaped from slavery, and with other former bondsmen, began to make reprisals upon his late master. His force grew in strength and audacity, and the entire Soosoo nation allied to overcome him. The effort' to do this has continued until now, and while the Soosoos have lessened in power, Bilail has grown and is now more daring and stronger than ever. Aimamy Mumineh has been ruined by the war and the insolent rapacity of his warrfors, who now plunder even himself. When these combatants are appeased, the new route from Falaba will be an artery conveying the life elements of commerce in a continual stream to the coast.

The other good results of this expedition of Professor Blyden to Falaba, and those of another jour-

ney made by him up the Niger, are the knowledge gained of the

which only needs to be "tickled with a hoe to laugh out harvest," and of the capabilities of the neeple of the country. It is usually believed that the negroes are less susceptible to mental cultivation than any other race, yet Professor Blyden found along his way to Falaba, several places that may be called

may be called

UNIVERSITY TOWNS,
in which the chiefs were head teachers, and where the Koran and the works of Arabic writers were earnestly studied. The sons of several of these chiefs more able to speak French and Portuguese, having learned those languages in Senegambia and Loango. Their inability to speak English is compulsory, from the bigotry or intense earnestness of the teachers on the coast, who offend them by their attempts to convert them to Christianity. At present

present
CHRISTIANITY HAS NO FORCE OR POWER
among the natives, either of the coast or the interior. Islamism has more attraction for them and is spread among them by the Mohammeda traders, who, in their settlements, scrupulously of serve the practices enjoined by their latth. Christianity will never have effect upon them unless is taught by example of the many. Isolated mis stonaries are of no avail toward evangelizing the natives.

There and religious

sionaries are of no avail toward evangelizing the natives.

TRADE AND RELIGION
must work together, must establish settlements, and then while the worldly develop the resources of the country, the plous, by precept and practice, may develop the latent good in the hearts and minds of the blacks. In this way, I believe, Africa may become an empire greater than indis.

The reporter, believing that he had heard, briefly, the main facts about the West African colonies that would be of interest to the readers, of the Herald, desired to turn the conversation into another channel. As Governor Hennessy is an Irishman, he was presumed to have decided views upon the present

AGITATION FOR "HOME RULE IN IRBLAND,"

The reporter said:—"Governor, what do you think of the 'Home Rule' movement in Ireland?"
Governor Hennessy hesitated for a moment, but then said:—'I do not wish to express any opinion upon that matter. It would scarcely be fitting for me to do so, and I wish to avoid even the appearance of impropriety. But this I must declare, that if either Mr. Gladsbone or Mr. Disraeli should give them the chance

ance of impropriety, But this I must declare, that if either Mr. Gladsbone or Mr. Disraeli should give them the chance

IRISHMEN WOULD GOVERN IRELAND

with unsurpassed ability and success. When the first Municipal Reform bil went into operation rishmen did not evince the administrative aptitude they have since shown. But the power was only latent, and was soon vivined. The ability with which municipal matters are conducted throughout Ireland and the rare skill exhibited by Irishmen in executive posts abroad prove that Ireland has in her the elements of good government.

IRISHMEN IN ENGLISH SERVICE.

Even now the most important posts in Her Majesty's co-onies are filled by irishmen. Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada, is Irish, like his predecessors, Lords Lisgar and Monck; Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales; Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, ex-Prime Minister of Victoria, Australia, who is a man of first class ability and an honor to his country; Mr. Gregory, the Governor of Ceylon; Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of Hong Kong, who was my predecessor on the West Coast; all these gentlemen are Irishmen, and the best Governor General sent out to India for half a century was also an Irishman. I refer to Lord Mayo, who was lately assassinated there. These facts are a guarantee that Ireland could be governed with wisdom by her sons."

RECENT IMPERIAL LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

"What do you think, Governor, of the recent legislation on Irish subjects?"

"It has failed entirely because its tendency is wrong. It has served to keep Catholics and Protestants apart and to embitter them against each other. The Church Disestablishment bill failed of good effect, and has only indicated the worth of the policy would be wise and national in its good

good effect, and has only indicated the worth of the policy of "Concurrent Endowment' announced by Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby in 1868. Such a policy would be wise and national in its good effects. These

FALLURES OF MR. GLADSTONE
are due to his anomalous position. He is a sincere liberal, but he depends on Roman Catholic votes for his power. He is unlike that other great leader of European liberalism, Prince Bismarck, who is always consistent. Bismarck opposes Catholicity, which in its essence is conservative: Gladstone leans upon its exponents for support in working out liberal ideas. In that he is inconsistent."

THE MORAL OF RECENT ELECTIONS.

icans upon its exponents for support in working out liberal ideas. In that he is inconsistent."

"What do you think are the dominant political sentiments in Great Britain at present."

"The recent elections show that Mr. Gladstone's supporters are being everywhere defeated. Mr. Disraell is at present the most popular statesman in England. He will at the next dissolution have a majority and then assume the Premiership. This attainment will be a proper reward for the sacrifice he recently made of nimself for his party. He might have become Premier last month, but he would have prostrated his party by accepting the post; for immediate defeat was certain to meet it in the House. His prescience and patience helped him to wait, and now events have shaped themselves to his needs. Lord Derby and other leaders of his party are in full accord with Mr. Disraell, and he acted, when he declined the Premiership, with their advice."

"THE GENEVA ARBITRATION took place while you were in Airica. It is, therefore, a somewhat fresh topic to you, Governor. As the English politicians have not yet done discussing its results the matter has yet interest been." here."
"I cannot but appland the idea of arbitration, which originated with Lord Derby. I cannot, however, praise the manner in which the freaty of Washington was made. Some of the Commissioners were unversed in diplomacy, and they certainly committed several blunders. It is the opinion of many leading men in England that Sir Edward Thornton alone would have negotiated a better instrument.

of the arbitration could scarcely have been different, and I believe they were just. I believe in the justice of the Alabama claims. I had always when

on the arotration could scarcely have been different, and I believe they were just. I believe in the justice of the Alabama claims, I had always when in Parliament deprecated the violent feelings whose real issue were those claims, and at that time opposed Lord Palmerston's Ministry, in which were Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell. I remember the enthusiastic cheers with which the Treasury Benches greeted in the thick of the transpart of the transpart of the tanked Mr. John Bright and declared that he was proud to have built the Alabama. I remember the earnest efforts of Lord Derby (then Lord Stanley) and Mr. Disraeli to prevent the conservative party from giving encouragement to either side, at the time when Mr. Gladstone summed up the American war in an epigram—"The North battles for empire; the South for independence." All these things caused me to honestly respect the Alabama claims, and the attitude and argument of Mr. Adams and Mr. Evarts increased that feeling."

pendence." All these things caused me to honestly respect the Alabama claims, and the attitude and argument of Mr. Adams and Mr. Evarts increased that feeling."

"What is your opinion, Governor, of the action of Str Alexander Cockburn since the arbitration?"

"Of course, with my previous sentiments, I do not admire it; but neither do I like Mr. Caleb Cushing's, and i must refuse to accept that learned gentieman's estimate of the Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain. I was opposed to Sir Alexander in the House of Commons, but I learned to respect his abilities and acquirements."

"No Nosperators Irrand you can tell something about that country that will affect a great part of the people of New York. Is the country in any sense prosperous, as is reported?"

"Irrand is, unfortunately, not prosperous, Indeed, she is the least fortunate of European countries. What constitutes the wealth of the United States is neither its fertile soil nor the materials that make the buildings of its cities, but the millions of industrious hands that are here. Labor is the source of wealth and population the source of capital."

Here the Governor, taking up a report of the Commissioners of Emigration, continued:—"This immigration is admitted to be the main cause of the prosperity of the United States. The loss of these emigrants is the origin of the lack of prosperity in ireland. Lately I saw along the roads

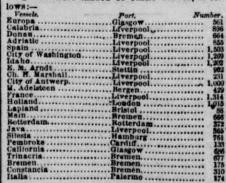
"He RUINS OF MANY HAMLETS,
whose former population had emigrated or died out. Many tourists are deceived by judging Ireland from the wealth and prosperity they see in Dublin and Cork. Wealth in Ireland accumulates in the possession of the few, while the poverty-stricken many go abroad or stay at home to die of overwork and famine."

The reporter, as he rose to take leave of His Excellency, said:—"From your present remarks and what you have indicated of your previous sentiments it appears that you have not altered your political opinions."

Governor Hennessy replied:—"No, I have not altered them. I am, to use the words of Thomas D

ABRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS DURING THE WEEK.

For the week ending at noon Saturday 17,050 migrants were landed at Castle Garden, as fol-



EAST RIVER MYSTERIES.

The body of a woman, apparently thirty years of age, was found in the river, foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. The body was poorly clad. it was removed to Parker's, Union avenue and N. th First street, to await identifica-

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

hr. Sothern's last appearances at Wallack's this eason will be made as Lord Dundreary the first three and Brother Sam the last three nights of this week. The season closes next week at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

On Friday next Wieniawski will give a concert preparatory to his departure for California, with his new company. He has engaged Mme. Julie De Ryther for the occasion. The Summer season at Niblo's begins this

evening with a reconstruction of the pantomime. with new scenery, dresses, dances and tricks, and the re-engagement of Lulu and of Lannier, Lupo and the corps de ballet.

Lady's" complaint against smoking in the Central Park Garden. One of the respondents, "A Musician," answers that he is "annoyed" by "giggling women" when he goes there to hear good music. The season at the Brooklyn Theatre will close on

Monday evening, June 2, with a benefit to Mrs. F. B. Conway. The many friends of the lady will show their appreciation of her management of the theatre by a testimonial worthy of her and of them The Summer season at Wallack's begins with londay evening. June 2, when the new local piece, 'Mora, or the Golden Fetters," will be produced Mr. Grimths, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will ap-

pear in this piece in addition to the artists already

After three additional representations, "Without Heart" will be withdrawn from the boards of the Union Square Theatre. On Thursday evening Miss Agnes Ethel re-appears in a revival of "Agnes" for five nights and one matinee, after which "Fer-nande" is to be revived, Miss Ethel, of course, play-

Although there remains one more representation of Italian opera by the Maretzek troupe, which will take place at the Academy on Wednesday, the impresario has effected many important engage ments for the next season. Among them we may Signor Tamberlik, who are said to be secured for the Pall with Madame Lucca.

A complimentary concert, to take place at Robinson Hall, next Thursday evening, has been tendered to Mr. M. Raden by some of our leading artists. The bill includes the names of Mrs. P. B Galager, Miss Henné and Messrs, J. Grof, F. Remmertz. S. B. Mills, F. Bergner and Carl Bergmau, with Signor Emilio Agramonte, as conductor. But the programme has a special interest in the fact that Mr. Henry Wieniawski, the celebrated violinist, has also volunteered for the occasion.

"Monte Cristo" is to be withdrawn from the boards of the Grand Opera House after this week; but Mr. Fechter's engagement, owing to its grea success, has been extended for some time longer. and so the admirers of the great tragedian will be able to see him in other parts. On Monday even ing, June 2, he appears in the dual part of Franchi in his own play of "The Corsican Brothers," which is to be produced with every scene new. The announcement of the withdrawal of "Monte Cristo" is of special interest to people who have not seen

Mr. Fechter in the piece.
Those who remember the old Park Theatre, will have associated the Slomans, husband and wife, with that establishment, for they were a great attraction there only a short time before that theatre was burned to the ground. Mrs. Sioman, who died in Charleston twelve years ago, was a rare specimen of the Siddons school of acting. In private life, to which she retired seon after the Park Theatre was burned, she was in every sense of the word an English gentlewoman, Mr. John Sloman, though a man of rare dramatic talent, was a fine professional contrast to his wife. His comic talent was something to remember a lifetime Aided by a fine voice and wonderful expression he convulsed the audience with laughter which his talented wife had left drowned in tears. He was a handsome man, and in private life, which he sought when his wife retired, made a host of iriends, who clung to him through life. He died some weeks ago, at his residence in this city, and was buried in the Hebrew faith, to which he was a devoted adherent all through his life. Mr. Sloman left his musical genius as an inheritance to his two daughters, who have won a fine reputation as pianists, which both sisters practise as a profes-

Mr. Sothern on His Reported Practical

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-DEAR SIR-You will do me a great favor by al-DEAR SIR—You will do me a great favor by allowing me to state in the HERALD that I am seriously annoyed by the persistent manner in which I find my name constantly associated with insane "practical jokes." I emphatically deny all knowledge of them, and, moreover, I consider the last one, about the "Union League Theatre," injurious to any man outside an asylum for idiots. Yours, traly,

WALLACE'S THEATRE, May 23, 1873.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSION.

Talk with Commissioner Gardner-The Abuses in the Force-The Proposed Action of the New Commissioners-Legal Defects in the Charter-Decision of the Gossip-Mongers-A Bad Prospect for

Commissioner Hugh Gardner was at the Police Headquarters throughout Saturday, taking an active interest in the business of the Board. When the Herald reporter entered his sanctuary Saturday afternoon Mr. Gardner was busy with the details of his office. After being duly presented the reporter asked him if his advent to his responsible position would be signalized by any reforms, spas nodic or substantial. He replied:—
"I shall execute the laws faithfully and energeti

cally, and, when possible, every offender and crim inal shall be punished. But I do not intend to ac like a buil in a china shop; neither is it a very de sirable proceeding to act on the new broom prin

"I suppose you mean to suppress the gaming

houses?" "Where possible; I shall simply execute the law

"Where possible; I shall simply execute the law. My position is an executive, not a legislative one. Respecting gaming houses, the new charter leaves us more powerless than the old Commissioners were. If you gamble in your house I have no right to enter it without the warrant of law. We must proceed legally. You may be assured that whatever energy, fidelity and honesty can be shown in my position will be employed by me."

"And, as to houses of iii-fame "

"All of those public evils will be controlled in so far as it is possible so to do. At present nothing can be done, because we are not aware of the nature and extent of the different abuses. It is rotten and corrupt, and the members of it are guilty of receiving bribes from criminals, thus compounding felonies. We shall thoroughly investigate all these charges, and where true the guilty will be severely dealt with. It is also reperted that several police captains receive money from the keepers of brothels. In such cases I think the captain is more infamous and culpable than the keeper of the house itself."

"But the charter itself, you say, instead of increasing, diminishes your powers."

"Precisely. If a man is arrested, according to the new law permitting suspected persons to be taken into custody, he is sued out on a writ of habeas corpus and naturally set at liberty."

"I suppose the Board is hardly in working order yet."

"Hardly. I intend to become thoroughly ac-

"I suppose the Board is hardly in working order yet."
"Hardly. I intend to become thoroughly acquainted with my duties as soon as possible, and of course will be more efficient the longer I am in office. You may be certain, however, that I will act caimly and justly in all cases and always enforce the laws. If there is a disagreeable law on the statute book it must be repealed; otherwise it will be enforced."

Considerable conversation followed, which im-

the statute book it must be repeated; otherwise it will be enforced."
Considerable conversation followed, which impressed the reporter with the conviction that Mr. Gardner is a sensible and practical administrator. He does not intend to do things which in a few weeks must be undone, thereupon confessing to crime that the police have been baffled. Mr. Gardner is apparently forty-five years of age, of fine presence, courteous manners, frank and outspoken, and, as he says himself, "I have no secrets and no revenges to gratify."
The Commissioners will, therefore, proceed quietly to investigate all the charges against the different branches of the service, and it is not impossible that several captains will lose their positions. Around the Headquarters unusual quiet prevailed. The general gossip, summed up in a line, seemed to be, "The people have won and the politicians have lost,"

The Brooklyn Examining Committee decided on Saturday last to award the appointment for the Saturday has to award the appointment for the vacancy from the Third Congressional district, Brooklyn, to Arthur B. Tracey. The fortunate youth is sixteen years of age, a graduate of Public School No. 35, New York, and a pupil of the New York College, He resides at 66 Gates avenue.

GATHERING OF THE QUAKERS.

Opening Services of the Annual Confer ence of the Society of Friends-Sermons and Exhortations by Rachel Townsend, Samuel Levick, George Turner and tion-A Woman's Shot at the Credit Mobilier Congress-Why Not Vote the Poor Freedmen Their Back Pay!-The "Inward Light."

The first session of the annual Conference of the Hicksite Friends—the meeting for the opening religious services of worship and devotion-was held yesterday at the Rutherfurd place meeting use, opposite Stuyvesant Park. A very large congregation, numbering over two thousand per sons, was gathered in the church. Many of the worshippers had come from distant portions of this and other States, and included both old and young The venerable and kind-faced elders and ministers who sat upon the lofty seats of dignity in the lore ground were contrasted in the dim light of the place, with a peculiar and striking effect, with the main portion of the assemblage, which shone brightly with

THE LUSTRE OF BEAUTY AND PASSION; for fashion it seems has found its way even into the staid community of the Friends, as well as among those who are styled the vainer children of the world. Yesterday, unlike many days upon which this event has formerly salles, and totally it disregard of the fact that tradition declares that it always must rain when "the Quakers are in town, was sunshiny and exceedingly cheerful. The songs of the birds among the trees surrounding the church were in happy accord with the feeling of worship and praise that prevailed within the temple, and the assembled people seemed enveloped in a quiet and unbroken dream of peace. Among the prominent persons present were the celebrated Rachel Wilsen-Barker-Moore Townsend, Samuel Levick and George Truman, of the Philadelphia Conference, and Rachel Hicks, the revered matron, who is honored with the title of the "Mother of the Society."

celebrated Rachel Wilson-Barker-Moore Townsend, Samuel Levick and George Truman, of the Philadelphia Conference, and Rachel Hicks, the revered marron, who is honored with the title of the "Mother of the Society."

The solemn silence with which the meeting was commenced was finally broken. Rachel Townsend was the first speaker. She discoursed cloquently upon the value of reason as a heiper to salvation, holding this as the work of each individual. She regarded every child as being born in a state of "negative innocence;" Jesus was born in this state, and we, like him, must grow up to a positive virtue. The child must eat both

BITTER AND HONEY,

in order that he might know the good from the bad. It was the will of the Heavenly Father that every one should be saved—that none should be lost. Suffering, which was sent for our purification, was just as c nistent as that we should rejoice. Every child might be instrumental in opening the eyes of the blind and bringing them to God, even as Jesus did, for, she asked, was there a doubt that the miracies of Jesus were performed spiritually! We must not believe that Jesus died to save us.

She then drew the figure of a lather sacrificing one son to redeem the faults of his family, arguing that it was not in accordance with sense. She appealed to the society to no longer cast this midgratty upon a living God. There was no Saviour but God, and they that stood on Mount Zion were all saviours to lead people to God.

She closed with a touching appeal to the Society of Friends in behalf of the colored people of the South who are aged and sick—worn out in slavery, and are now cast upon the world like a ship upon the sea without a rudder. This course of the American people—their ingratitude to the poor blacks, who had earned much of their wealth for them—must meet the displeasure of an Aimighty God. Could not the rich of the North help them? Might not a part of their unpaid production be now returned to them? Why did

A HUMANE CONGRESS VOTE BACK PAY to its members and let its col

we must believe in christ
and His doctrine. To Him that overcomes is
promised the true reward. "Come unto Me all
ye ends of the earth and be saved."
A lady from Baltimore next spoke, and was followed by an elderly gentleman, who discoursed
outs longthly unperthyly more

lowed by an elderly gentleman, who discoursed quite lengthily upon

THE NEW BAPTISM
that he had learned to love. Being satisfied that he loved God, he craved naught after the riches of this world, and quoted the text—"seek first the kingdom of God, and all things needful will be added." He had sought the Lord early, and beadded." an example to the young and to lead then upward "to seek the kingdom of Heaven and its righteous-ness." "The young are gathered home; the middle-aged die; the old must die; therefore iet us go up in the mountain of the Lord," and thus he sai

After a time of quiet and the usual notice of af ternoon services the congregation dispersed, wit the usual shaking of hands and kindly greetings.

Afternoon Services.

The church at the afternoon services, beginning at four o'clock, was again crowded with worship pers, although not so greatly as in the morning The principal speaker was George Truman, o Philadelphia, who discoursed on the meaning of the Quaker faith. He illustrated the life and growth of the Christian by the New Testament figure of a tree. Men did not expect to gather fruit from the trunk of the tree; neither did the expect to gather it from the limbs, nor in the early Spring-time, nor in the season of blossom; bu towards the close of the Summer of life they might find it in the outermost branches, ready in growth for the light and power of the sun to bring it to for the light and power of the sun to bring it to perfection and ripeness. So it was with human hearts and minds. He then asked what was the light which was poured by God into the soul of man? With the prisms of science the light of the sky could be analyzed into multitudinous colors; so that light which shines upon the mind (the "inward light") could in the same manner be separated into its qualities. It was the love, the purity, the goodness, the charity and the grace of God; and when in its magnificent brightness it came pouring into the soul of man it was received by him and called by the name of

called by the name of

CONSCIENCE—

the something that told him when he was doing wrong. Without that light there would be no real blossom at all upon the tree of fife. When it came into the soul chamber, as it did into the inner cells of the tree, it would remove jealousy, hate, detraction and all other corruption, as the light of heaven cured the diseases and the hurts of the plant. When it obtained the ascendancy in the heart it removed or neutralized all that was bad. What should it be called? It should be named God, for He was love: and when it should reign in the soul there would exist

and when it should reign in the soul there would exist

A SWEET HARMONY
between man and the Most High. The soul would become one with that power that rules heaven and earth. Here was the aminity with the divine nature—this light of God in the soul. He worked with love to the purifying of the mind, and when at last we should throw off the unclean garments of sin we would reach that blessed state in life when we would reach that blessed state in life when we would reach that blessed state in life when we would at last have perfect communion with God. All other means of attaining this had failed. This was the law of God,

WRITTEN ON THE HEART OF MAN, the same light which had shone, through all ages, from His holy countenance, and which yet shines and is found new and beautiful for each day and hour. It was given us that in all circumstances we might glorify Him, listening to His voice to direct our steps, being as little children, really and truthfully, joint heirs of God with Christ. No vicarious action could possibly be used in the receiving and obeying of this light.

The reverend preacher then dilated on the idea that inatead of our souls being mere appendages to our bodies, as people often seemed to think, our bodies were only attached to the soul. The spiritual was unquestionably the true man. People talked of eternity as if we would know nothing about it until we should leave these bodies. But we were

about it until we should leave these bodies. But we were

GROWING IN ETERNITY,
and our eternal existence did not begin, but continued after the death of the natural being, when our vision would be wider than now and tending toward that final state when we could glority God with perfect praise and enjoy Him forever. Man was not born an animal, with merely an instinctive force, but there was a Divine force in the merest child—an unconscious power that would last long after His earthly life had ceased. The being of God entered into his nature in order that he might be His true son, and moulded him with His love, justice and purity into the divine life. Then could he realize the higher grace of God. Then would each make for himself channels for usefulness and good; for these inspirations were meceived, not to be hoarded, but to be spread over the earth among our fellow men, "By this shall all men know ye are

my disciples, if ye have this love one for another." This was that power which would

my disciples, if ye have this love one for another."
This was that power which would
and cause universal peace—the family of man, a
unit, standing upon the Rock of Ages and speaking
the glory of God with one voice.

Then, continued the preacher solemnly, when
comes that messenger whom men call death, but a
beautiful angel I call him, and touches these outward garments, so that they drop off and leave the
soul clear of imvediment and we, have done our
duty, there is no more here to be fulfilled. But we
shall then feel that there is other work beyond the
grave, and we shall know that these things are true;
but we ought not to wait until that solemn moment. We ought to feel that we do not step from
the thresholds of our domiciles without the purity
of God-wrapped around us for our protection. Then,
when we have done our duty, working according
to the measure of power that is furnished us, the
time will come that all things will be in order and
we will be fitted to go on and receive the crown in
store for every one of us. It will not be from man
or the Church, but from God.

A SUNNY SUMMER SUNDAY.

How New Yorkers Enjoyed the First Hot Sabbath of the Season-The Boating on the Bay and the Perambulations in the Park

The great metropolis was seething and summerand people, according to their various physical temperaments and abilities, either enjoyed or endured the day as best they could. To that great and peculiarly active class of citizens who consider it an obligatory duty to put on their wrinkled black cassimere pants, a shiny stove-pipe hat and a pair of reserved creaking boots it was a glorious Sun-That is the class that finds no pleasure on any holiday, secular or religious, except that of peram bulation in "store" attire-they must be out walking or calling on friends. To the other class, that likes to enjoy a sort of quiet, even lazy, day at home, yesterday was also enjoyable; but they could have got along quite as well with a de-gree or two less of Fahrenheit. From early morning the day gave promise of being very warm, though the atmosphere was generally clear and there was a symptom of coolness in the shade-But with all its ambient beauty, there was never theless a thick heaviness about it that presaged unmistakably the coming of

SEVERE NOONDAY WARMTH, and as the sun rose into the dome of infinitude his rays fell warmer and more profuse antil his ardent smiles were too radiant to be pleasant. And then smiles were too radiant to be pleasant. And then out-of-door masses of humanity were everywhere astir. The processions of churchgoers sought the shady sides of streets, and as a rule went straight home at the close of the services, instead of indulging in the little after-worship walks which are sometimes so extremely pleasant.

Early afternoon found whole families on the move, both us pedestrians and in the democratic fashion of street car patrons. Fathers were out with the juvenile and adolescent members of the home circle, and in thousands of cases fathers, mothers and juveniles, with pocketed door keys and small satchels of provender, betook themselves to the Central Park and to the various ferries for a little suburban recreation and air.

juveniles, with pocketed door keys and small satchels of provender, betook themselves to the Central Park and to the various lerries for a little suburban recreation and air.

The trip down the bay was eagerly sought for and indulged in to a very large extent, and the Staten Island ferryboats carrier larger numbers of passengers on their alternoon trips than they have done at any time since last Summer, and

THE SHORES OF THAT SHINING BAY
never appeared to prettier advantage than they did yesterday. The sky was giorious in the rich, soit depth of its cerulean coloring, and where the cloud banks and piliars swept in fleecy massiveness athwart the heavens they only served to enrich and intensify the beauties of the vast expanse of blue. The green waters of the harbor flashed and shimmered in the sunlight as the cool, puffy breeze lifted their surface into a myriad of rippling peaks, and the white sails of hundreds of pretty vessels of all sizes dotted the vista away to the dim and distant horizon. And now that

THE FOLIAGE

has fully burst on the trees, a bright emerald belt seems to hold the silvery field, save where, unclasped to seaward, it lets the molten flood mingle its waters with the stormiest of all the occans. There were many steamboats affoat yesterday carrying away cargoes of human freight in all directions—through the Narrows to the sea and Coney Island beach and down the terturous Kill Yon Kull to the Jersey Highlands and Raritan Bay. Up the Hudson, too, between shores created with wooded hills or locky walls and dotted with superb villas, the steamers bore their health and pleasure seeking loads of happy domestic voyagers;

AND THE JADED HORSES

of the street railroads; if they were only gifted with the power of estimating numbers by weight and could answer a query as to whether all the town went to the Park, they would undoubtedly say "Neigh, more." The Park is in full Summer feather and folliage, and the Superinendent and his little army of laborers have got everything in first class order. The w

ages about the lake, with soit gliding motion, that seemed far more lanciful than real.

The terrace, now so nearly completed, has almost assumed the handsome appearance originally designed for it, and the grand fountain attracts

most assumed the handsome appearance originally designed for it, and the grand fountain attracts the attention of thousands of admiring observers, who are only anxious to see the flowing of the waters from beneath the feet of the angel in this charming lilustration of BETHESDA'S HEALTH-GIVING POOL.

New York has never before boasted a fountain worthy of the name either in power or in artistic beauty of design, and to thousands who have never witnessed the spouting wonders of the gradens of Versailies or of Hyde Park, or the great jet that soars to an altitude of 120 feet in the Canadian metropolis, the new and handsome fountain in the Park is a source of the greatest wonderment. The fountain will be formally inaugurated in a few days, and the ceremonies will be of an interesting character, after which the Sunday throngs may revel in the cool mists and rainbow beauties of this exquisite hydraulic ornament.

The crowd of visitors to the Park yesterday was by all odds the largest and most diversified that has been seen there this season, and muscum, menagerie, mall, statuary, waterscape, landscape, lawns, ioliage and flowers, all received their due share of patronage and appreciation.

PROSPECT PARK.

Brooklyn's Grand Pleasure Resort-The

Crowds There Yesterday. The first symptom of Summer Sabbath salubriety had the effect, as was anticipated, of attracting the people to their magnificent park on Prospect Hill yesterday. The inducements for outdoor exercise presented by the warm and genial atmosphere were more than the working classes, the "toilers of the week," could resist, and the doors closed early in the afternoon upon the retreating forms of men, wome and children bound out for an airing. "Ah! this is

ternoon upon the retreating forms of men, women and children bound out for an airing. "Ah! this is like the thing," exclaimed the gratified recreationists as they took their places on the cars running parkward and gazed around complacently. "A late season, truly; but glorious Summer sunshine, at last, compensates us for the delay." And so it was with genuine zest and happiness that the masses made their way to Brooklyn's grand pleasure ground. None of the forty thousand visitors during the day and evening—there could not have been less within the precincts of the grounds—regretted the \$5,000,000 expended on this work. The grass was luxuriant in Deep velvety verded on this work. The grass was luxuriant in and the kaleidoescpic effect of the throng of gally attired men and women, in dresses of every conceivable hue, moving about Long Meadow and up and down the glen was fascinating indeed. The picture presented was of the most cheerful coloring and photographed itself upon the memory of the beholder with enduring depth. Happy vision to conjure before the mind's eye amid the dust. din, heat and anxiety of "the snop" for the ensuing six days of labor! Over the well-kept and watered roads rolled vehicles of every description, filled with joyous people.

On THE LAKE,

which furnishes no less than two miles of circuitous sailing surface, flitted thirteen cheerily-laden, brightly-painted rowboats and the "catboat," "Lady of the Lake," the flagship of Admiral O'Brien's fleet. The approaches to the boats are very line and the inducements offered for skimming over the sivery waters and about the miniature isiets are "periectly irresistible," as a belle of a bevy of fair voyagers remarked, stepping nimbly ashore from the thwart of a boat. Not far from the lake, in the vicinity of Nethermead Concourse, the "Sneiter Cottage," an ornate resouvariant, furnished refreshments and comfort to the weary ramblers. The soda water fountain, ices and jellies were relished by the hundreds, and the attendance was excellent, while the rate

The view from Prospect Hill reservoir was enjoyable beyond all description, The harbor, Islands and "the two cities" presenting such a comp d'est as must be seen to be even faintly appreciated.

Thus was Prospect Park fairly opened for the Summer of 1873 yesterday.

PERU.

Presidential Message to Congress and Dissolution of the Legislative Assemblage.

The General Condition of the Country and Finance of the Nation-Railways and the New Loan-Patriotic Parades on a National Anniversary-The Army and Citizen Rights-Serious Losses by Fire in Callao-Spanish Naval Humilitation in Memoriam-Public Education and Primary Schools.

LIMA, May 5, 1878. The events of the past week possess an extra-ordinary degree of importance for those who take an interest in the progress of Peru. The final addelivered by the President to the legislative body on that occasion; the publication of the laws and resolutions enacted and approved during the session; the proof of the establishment of the National Guard on a firm basis, as manifested in the grand review of the 2d of this month, and the realization of Mr. Pardo's darling idea of decentraizing the local government, are all matters intimately connected with the welfare and prosperity of the country. PRESIDENTIAL EXPOSITION.

To afford a clear idea of the present condition of

the Republic, your correspondent will make a few extracts from the President's message, in which a comparison is instituted between the actual order of things and the chaos exist-ing when the Pardo government entered into power. He refers to the terrible scenes of July last, when the ambitious Gutierrezes met their fearful fate at the hands of those whose liberties they had attempted to assault, and to the subsequent disorder resulting therefrom; the army dispersed and disorganized; the revenue derive from the sale of guano pledged for the service of the foreign debt; the sums derived from internal resources insufficient for the expenses of the government, great public works threatened with sus pension by the indiscreet proceedings of the financial agents of the Republic, and the danger of 20,000 laborers being thrown out of employment the interests of the country absolutely demanding the steady continuation of these enterprises, and in addition to these formidable embarrassments, a religious question was found on the tapis of more than difficult solution-these were the principal obstacles in the path of progress when Parde undertook to guide the destinles of the country. The question was, Could the situation be successfully combatted? The problem is solved, and "Peru has given new proof of her inherent strength-thanks to Divine Providenceand to the understanding which was immediately established between the governors and the governed. The first grand step was to insure the internal security of the country. That has been accomplished by the creation of the National Guards-by making the people themselves the de-Guards—by making the people themselves the de-fenders of their rights, and by abolishing that odio us militarism which had been the curse of Peru since the early days of her independent life, The second necessity has also been carefully re-garded by Congress. A law has received the ap-probation of Congress by which the district and municipal authorities are no longer appointed by the general government, but are named by the people, thus providing for each town and city offi-cers acquainted with their wants, interested in their advancement and zealous in the discharge of their duties."

From the able measures adopted by both Houses

their duties."

From the able measures adopted by both Houses of the Legislature respecting the financial state of the country Mr. Pardo is sanguine that the sifficulties of the situation will speedily disappear, and

remarks:—

On our assumption of power the national credit was threatened by the issue of a loan which had been twice offered, but retained. Public works had been contracted for suns greater than those appropriated for their construction. An internal debt existed for a considerable amount, payable on demand. The guano products were mortigaged to our foreign bondholders. In a word, a monetary crisis was imminent. But the peril has been mortigaged to our foreign bondholders. In a word, a monetary crisis was imminent. But the peril has been and from the assistance received being on the premises and from the assistance received being on the premises and from the assistance received being on the premises and from the assistance received being on the premises aritisans. You have insured the interests of our foreign creditors; tigh bonor and good faith of Peru, always regarded abboad with that respect which of Peru, always regarded abboad with that respect which our scrupilous exactitude merited, are safe. You have also found a means for covering the deficit nosed in the estimates for public works, and in some instances the existing contracts have been modified in a favorable manner for us. Regarding our income derived from other sources than that of guano, by your legislation you have augmented the too moderaie tariff of duties which has hitherto been in force, and have, by the adoption of the, law restricting the exportation of nitrate, created an item of revenue which will prove of much importance. The deficit which now appears in the budget for the two years of 1873 and 1874 will at the end of two more years have disappeared. The authority given to me te issue government bonds, bearing a rensonable rate of interest, will enable us to successfully contend with this heretofore doubtrul problem. The resolutions passed with this heretofore doubtrul problem. The resolutions passed with respect to mmigration will forward that movement, placing is the power of the funnigrants all the requisites to enrich our problem to th immigration will forward that movement, placing in the power of the immigrants all the requisites to enrich our soil by their labor, and our population by their ideas, their habits and their blood. Fruitul in results will be the laws which have met with your approval, extending some of our principal railways, guaranteeing an interest on the capital employed in laying a cable from Panama to Payta, and our prosperity will be increased by the conditions attached to the treaty with Portugal relative to the introduction of Chinese labor to the Republic, and for the equitable and humane establishment of this traffic my government is now in diplomatic treaty with the Cahliect at Pekin.

This is a resumé of your most important labors. You can now retire to your homes, leaving the Republic in a very different state from that in which you found it.

PATRIOTIC APPROVAL OF THE RESCUTIVE PROFESSION.

This exposition has received the sanction of all

This exposition has received the sanction of all parties. Even the opposition press, naturally enough endeaworing to shield the government of Colonel Balta from the reproaches made by Pardo, was forced to admit that the facts alleged by the President respecting the actual condition of affairs were by no means exaggerated.

Anniversary of spanish naval humiliation. The seventh anniversary of the signal defeat of the Spanish fleet at Caliao, on the 2d of May, 1886, was solempized in a most unusual manner for Pera. Hitherto no government has dared to place arms in the hands of the people, fearful lest their exasperation and discontent might be shown in a mode little calculated to insure the stability of its power; but Pardo, confident in the affection and support of his fellow citizens, has been busily organizing the National Guard since the month of December last. On the 2d lipst, twenty-one battainons of militia, numbering in all about six thousand five aundred men, armed by the State and generally uniformed by their colonels, selected from among the most distinguished inhabitants of Lima, appeared on parade and were inspected by the President and his Cabinet. The sight was extremely interesting; every class of men was represented in the ranks. Well disciplined, for every Peruvian from the unfortunate civil wars which have desolated the country is acquainted with the use of arms, the battalions presented an excellent display, but the moral effect greatly exceeded that of the mere physical force. The regular army of the Republic amounts to about two thousand men, a figure lower than that of any previous administration, the number of troops maintained being barely sufficient to gartison the principal cities and seaports. This conclusively demonstrates that the present is the government of the people.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Another gratifying incident during the celebration of the anniversary of the national victory was the formal opening of a primary servolo, designed after those of the United States and established

bers.

Disastrous fire in Callao.

The only shade on these rejoicings was a severe configration which took place at Callao, on the night of the 2d, burning down about haif a square of the principal street, with a loss of 1,000,000 soles.

The jewelry store of E. Reullinger, an American citizen, was entirely destroyed. Insurance inconsiderable.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Between five and six o'clock yesterday morning house 30 South Fifth street, Williamsburg, covered with blood and apparently lifeless. He was re-moved to the Fourth street station house, and moved to the Fourth street station house, and Police Surgeon S. J. Brady found an ugly wound in his neck, one in his right temple and another in his right arm. From each of the wounds bloed flowed in prefusion. The surgeon dressed the wounds and brought the sufferer to consciousness, when he said that his name was Frederick Schinmeister, a native of Germany, thirty years of age, and that he inflieted the wounds himself with a clasp knife, found in his possession, for the purpose of terminating his existence. He said that he had recently arrived from Germany, and failing to obtain employment he had no desire to live. The disconsolate emigrant was sent to the City Hospital, His wounds will probably prove fatal. The clasp knife he used with such deadly effect was rusty and dull. If it had been sharp, the wounds intended to be inflicted would have produced in stantaneous death.